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近代史研究



Modern Chinese
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近代史研究

Modern Chinese History Studies

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Modern Chinese History Studies

No. 4, 2019

The Review of the Studies on the Modern Chinese History in the Past 70 Years (1949 – 2019)
..... *Wang Jianlang* (4)

The studies on the modern Chinese history has consisted of a stable and mature research discipline in the past 70 years since the founding of the People's Republic, and especially so in the recent 40 years. In this thriving field, the number of scholars as well as the quality and quantity of scholarship has increased significantly. The development of the research on the modern Chinese history has been benefiting from the social progresses, equal academic communications, openness of the society, and the expansion of international academic exchanges. The studies on the modern Chinese history have reached a new academic height and laid the solid foundation for continuous development in the future.

The Sino-Japanese Negotiations for Jiandao in 1907 – 1931 *Li Hongxi* (20)

Since 1907, Japan had initiated the dispute over Jiandao for its own interest in imperial expansion and thus seriously jeopardized the Chinese sovereignty and the safety of the Northeast region. After the furious negotiation, the Chinese and Japanese governments signed a treaty in 1909 to settle down the problem with the temporary solution that the territory of Jiandao and the administrative power of the Korean population in this area belonged to China. Afterwards, however, based on the consular offices in the five trading cities in Yanbian, Japan constantly violated the 1909 treaty. In the name of protecting the Koreans, Japanese consular policemen were sent to the areas outside the trading cities to expand the power to rule the Korean population. As a result, the Sino-Japanese negotiations continued and became more and more complicated and radicalized until the Mukden Incidence in 1931. The Sino-Japanese negotiations over Jiandao were indeed the diplomatic fights between the two countries in the Yanbian area. To some extents, the efforts of the Chinese officials at various levels resisted and delayed the Japanese infiltration and expansion in this area.

The Japanese Army and the Second Zhili-Fengtian War *Guo Xunchun* (35)

A Study on the Sino-Dutch Negotiations for the Establishment of Consular Offices and the Nationality of Chinese Diasporas in 1907 – 1911 *Li Zhangpeng* (47)

The Lineages and Inter-lineage Association in the Disputes over the Property Rights of the Water Area Related to Land Reclamation: A Case Study on the Fan Lake Area in the Republican Period *Xu Bin* (64)

After the dam of Fankou had been completed in 1925, the nearby water area was drained to form a large amount of farming land. The land reclamation stimulated various property rights, which originated from the fishing linages' fishing right in this lake area, to develop. The property rights could be obtained in two ways: through commercial transactions and through "the lake rules" established via negotiations or legal cases. In this lake area, a hierarchical social order of "lineage-guild-lineage association-alliance of lineages in the whole lake area" was established. Although there were internal

conflicts in this social order, the society of the lake area was a comparatively enclosed world from outsiders' viewpoint. The lake area was transformed into farming land, but the original social order still worked. As a result, outsiders were difficult to access to this area unless backed by strong power.

Fish Farming in the Tai Lake Area in the Republican Period Wu Junfan(80)

Restricted Economic Autonomy: An Analysis of the Negotiation between the Nationalist Government and International Oil Companies in the Postwar Era Chen Lijun(96)

After World War II, though China gained political independence, its economic independence became an even more salient problem than that in the earlier periods. This made the relationship between the Chinese government and the international companies in China more sensitive than before. The negotiation between the Nationalist government and the international oil companies was a typical case. The Nationalist government established the state-run Chinese oil company, developed oil resources and controlled the import of oil, so it had conflicts with the international oil companies in China and the US government intervened as well. These moves in the oil business were not only important practice of the postwar Chinese government to achieve economic independence, but also a direct challenge to the vested interest of the foreign countries in China. They were related to some essential issues such as the choice of modes for economic development, the rights to exploit natural resources, and the economic autonomy of the foreign companies in China. This case study not only illustrates the changing relationship between the modern Chinese government and foreign companies in China after WWII and the pressure imposed onto China by the US government and companies, but also shows us the degree of the economic autonomy that China obtained after its political independence and the restriction of this autonomy.

The Birth of Local Hygienic Administration in Modern China: A Study Centered on Yingkou Du Lihong (114)

In the late Qing period, the hygienic administration in Yingkou gradually took shape with the intervention of the foreign powers. In 1899, when the plague broke out in Yingkou, under the diplomatic pressure, the local government founded a hygienic bureau to implement rules for public health. Russia and Japan, with different purposes, reinforced the hygienic administration during their occupation of Yingkou. In the New Policy Reform of the Qing, hygiene became one of the local administrative functions in Yingkou. In the Northeast region where geo-politics was especially complicated, the impact of the foreign powers on the hygienic administration in Yingkou had two features. The first was the difference of the ways in which Russian and Japan implemented the hygienic administration respectively. The second was the adaption of the Chinese government to practice the hygienic administration in the interaction with the foreign powers. The hygienic administration in Yingkou was limited to the small urban area and difficult to radiate to its surrounding areas. The foreign powers had to intervene directly to force the nearby areas to implement the hygienic administration effectively.

The Writing of “Social History” and Its Evolution in the Perspective of the Modern Transformation of Chinese Historiography Li Zhengjun(132)

How to Centralize the Power: the Imperial Power in the Preparation of Constitutionalism Liu Wenhua(145)

The Summary of the Conference “Historical Space and Spatial History: Studies of the Modern Chinese Regional History” Xiao Hongsong , Pan Xiaoxia(154)

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